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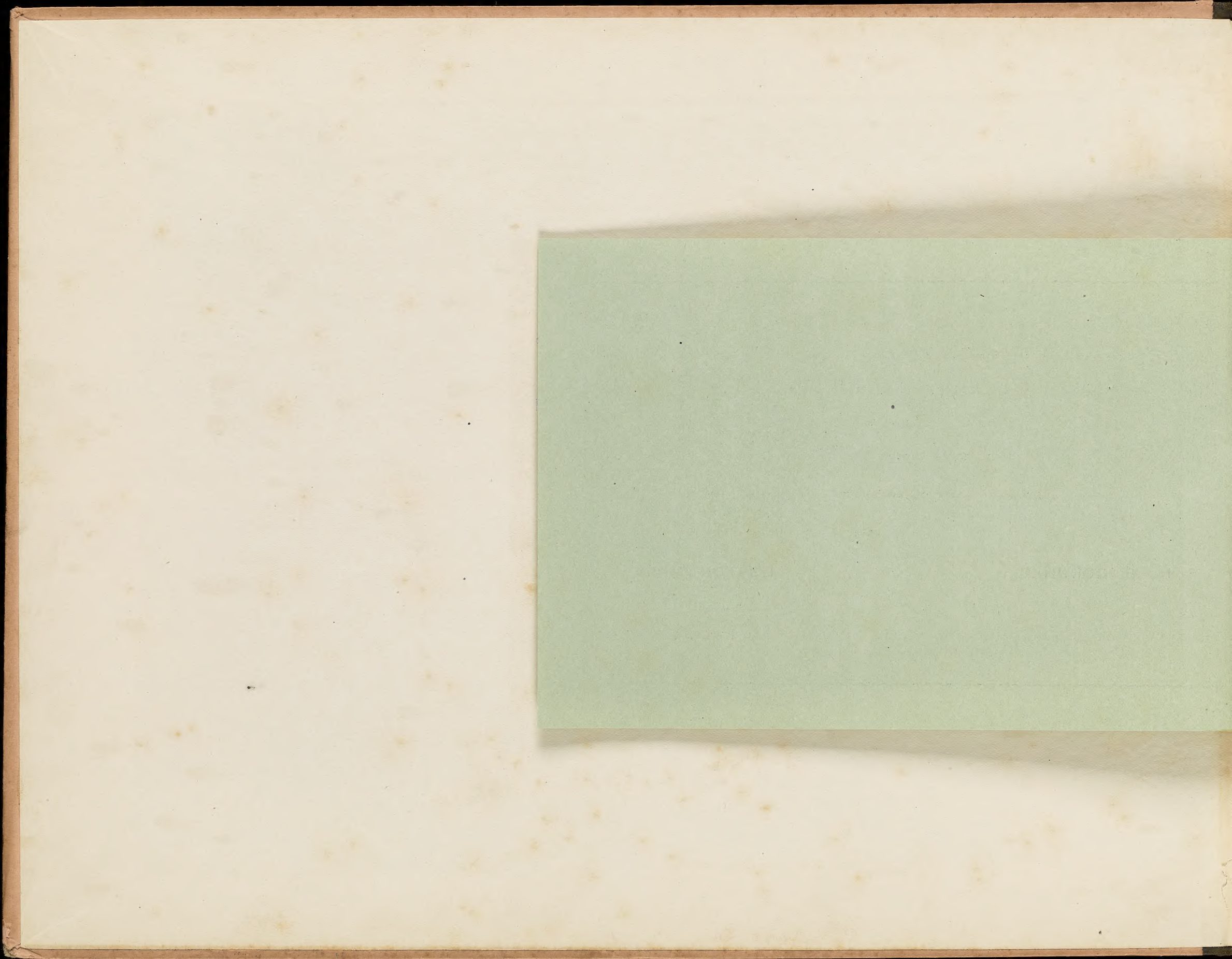
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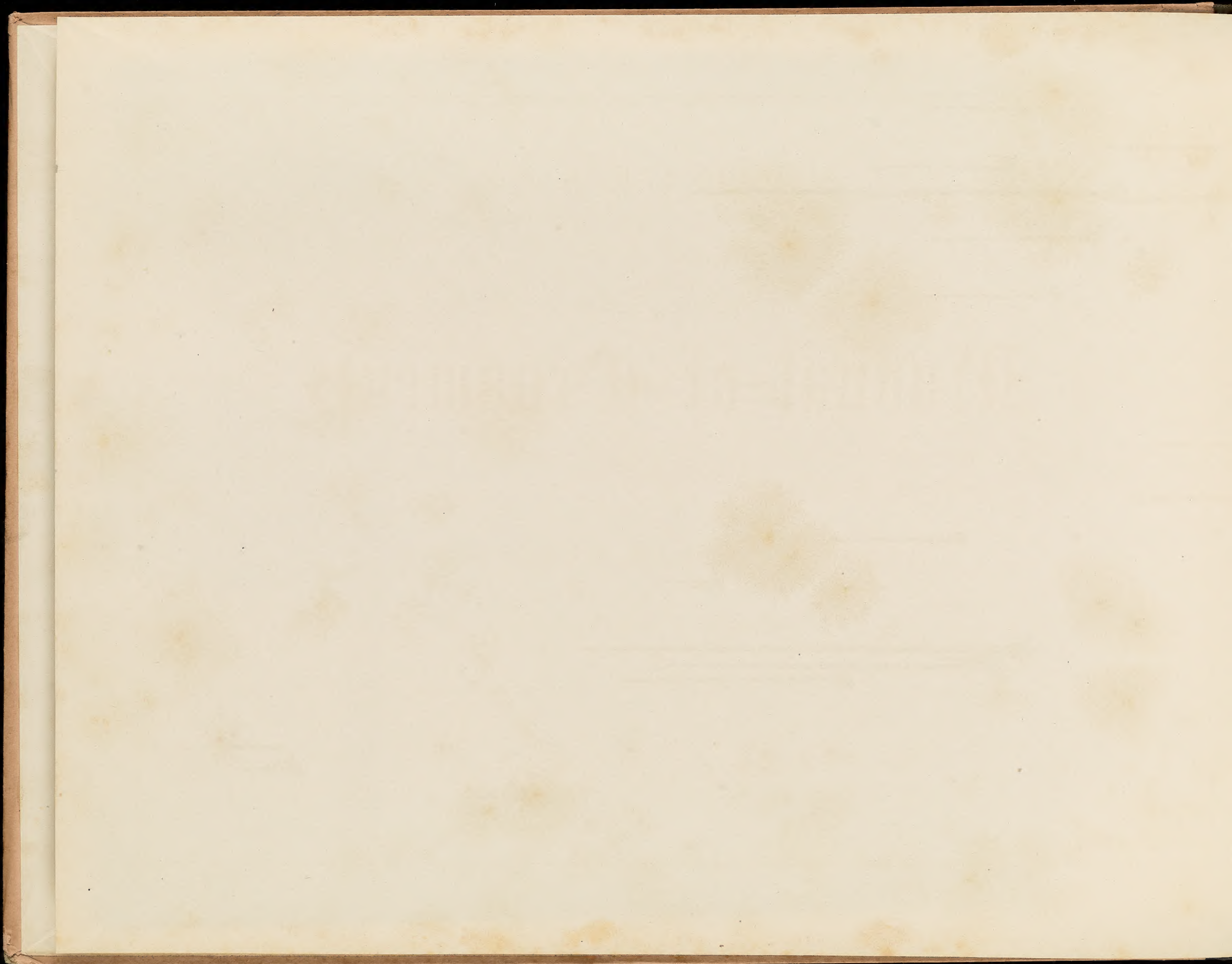
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— BOYCE'S —



Manual of Ornament.

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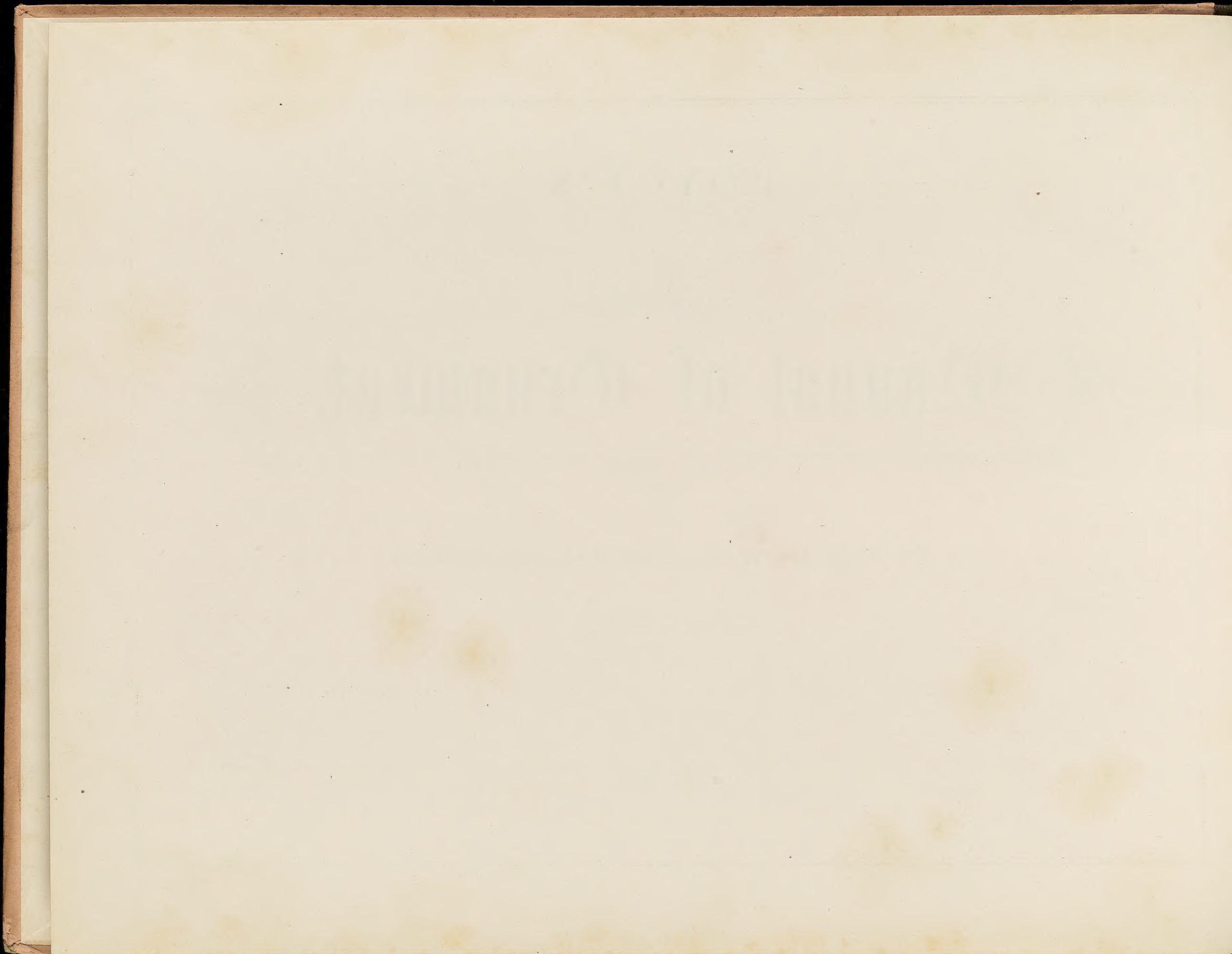
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BOYCE'S MANUAL OF ORNAMENT.

THIS book takes the place of the former work, entitled, "The Modern Ornamenter and Interior Decorator;" and it has been greatly improved, to keep pace with the advancement of art at the present day.

The following ornaments and designs will be found useful in Architecture, Engraving, Carving, Stone Cutting, Decorating, Fresco and Car Ornamenting, Carriage Painting, Banner Painting, etc., etc.

The illustrated instructions for the preparation of head linings and artists' canvas may be relied on as the correct methods now in use by the most experienced workmen in this line: now published for the first time, these methods having hitherto been regarded as secrets of the craft.

TO PREPARE CLOTH FOR HEAD LININGS, PICTURE

CANVAS, Etc.

First, stretch the cloth horizontally, it having been fastened to cloth hooks running along edge of frame; then prepare a good flour paste; strain through a sieve, to avoid lumps; then start at one end of cloth, pouring on a quantity of paste while hot, spreading it quickly with a spreader or hoe (see cut), care

being taken to smooth down all edges. Necessarily, small quantities of paste will be left on both edges, near the frames. These can be smoothed down with small pieces of sheet-iron, or flat pieces of wood. It will then be found necessary to give the cloth an extra stretching, by giving the screws at each post a few turns. This completed, let the paste dry thoroughly.

For two ordinary Head Linings take about fifteen pounds of fine Paris white; add enough water to form a very thick mass, allowing time enough for the water to absorb every particle of the whiting; then add about three quarts of boiled oil; stir briskly until the oil is thoroughly diffused through the whiting. This mixture, or filling, is now ready to apply to the cloth, by precisely the same manner in which the paste was applied. There should be two coatings of this filling, allowing twenty-four hours between each application. After the last coat is dry, take the cloth from the frames, carefully rolling it up on a roller,—when it should be run over a cushioned table somewhat wider than cloth, and subjected to a scouring with flat pieces of pumice-stone and water (see cut), the water sparingly sprinkled on. Great care should be taken not to allow any water to come in contact with back of cloth. It is now ready to decorate. An allowance of at least an inch to every ten feet should be made in the decoration, for the cloth to stretch. The cloth for Head Linings should be of very close fiber.

TO PREPARE SILK BANNERS.

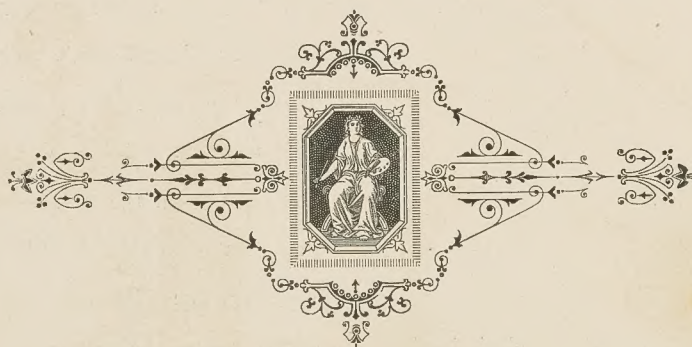
On the edges of the silk, sew, rather loosely, a strip of strong cotton or linen cloth, an inch or two in width. Have a frame, or stretcher, of the proper size, and tack the cloth strip to the frame, drawing it as tightly as necessary: the strip to be ripped off when the painting is completed and dry.

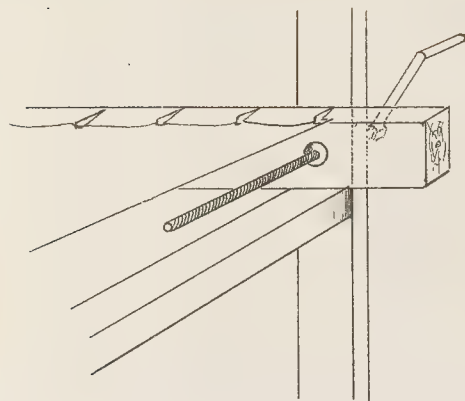
Owing to the sizing or colors striking through and showing on the reverse side, the silk should be double; that is, in two separate pieces.

Draw the outline of design on medium manilla paper, pricking the same with pattern-wheel or needle. The design should then be laid flat on the silk, and a bag called a "pounce," containing dry Venetian red or whiting, lightly rubbed over the paper, will transfer the design to the silk; then outline with shellac

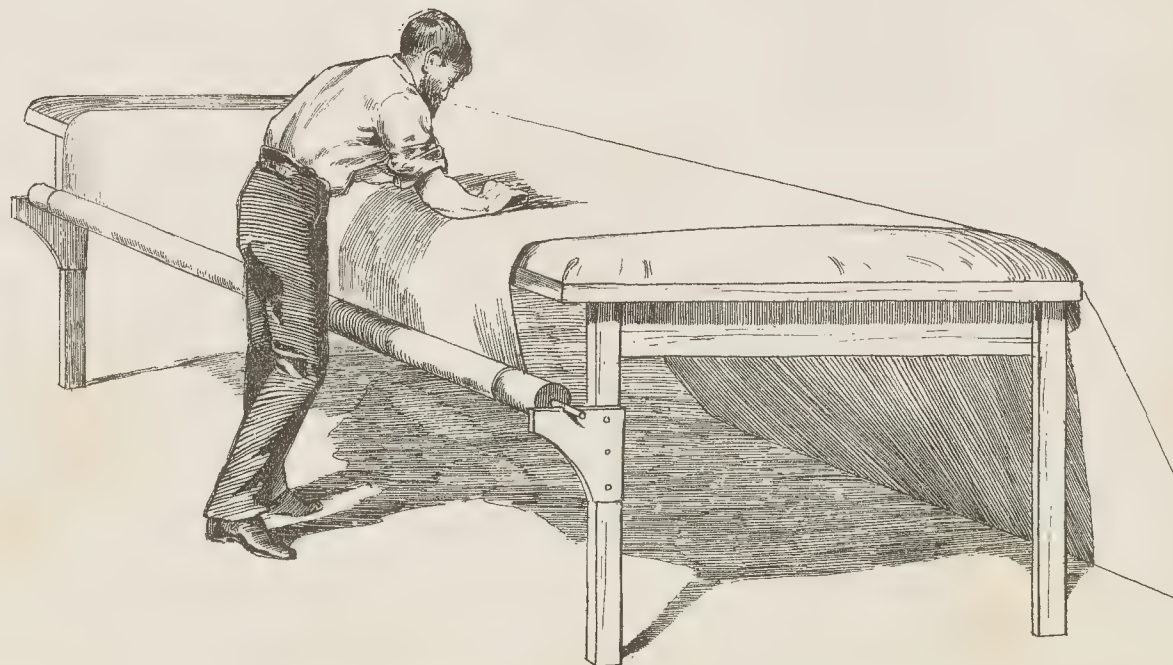
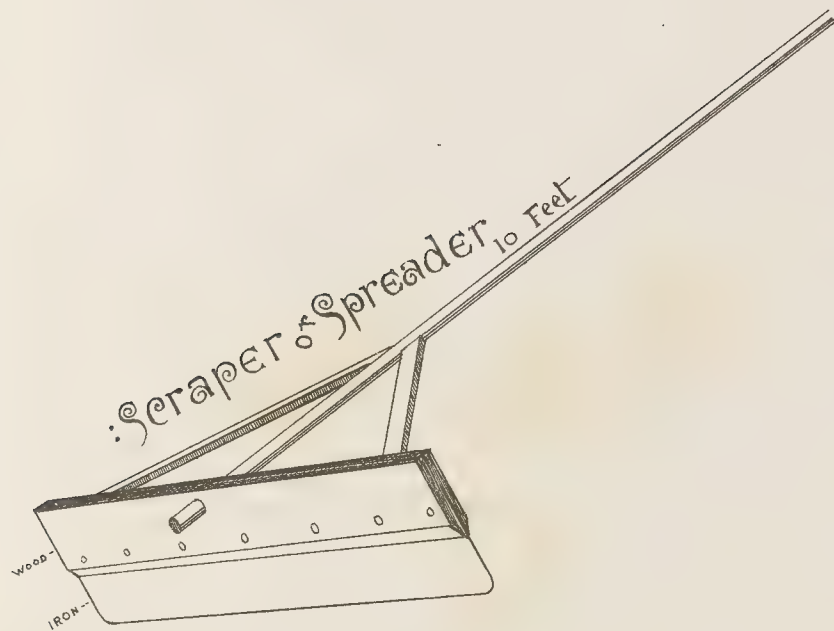
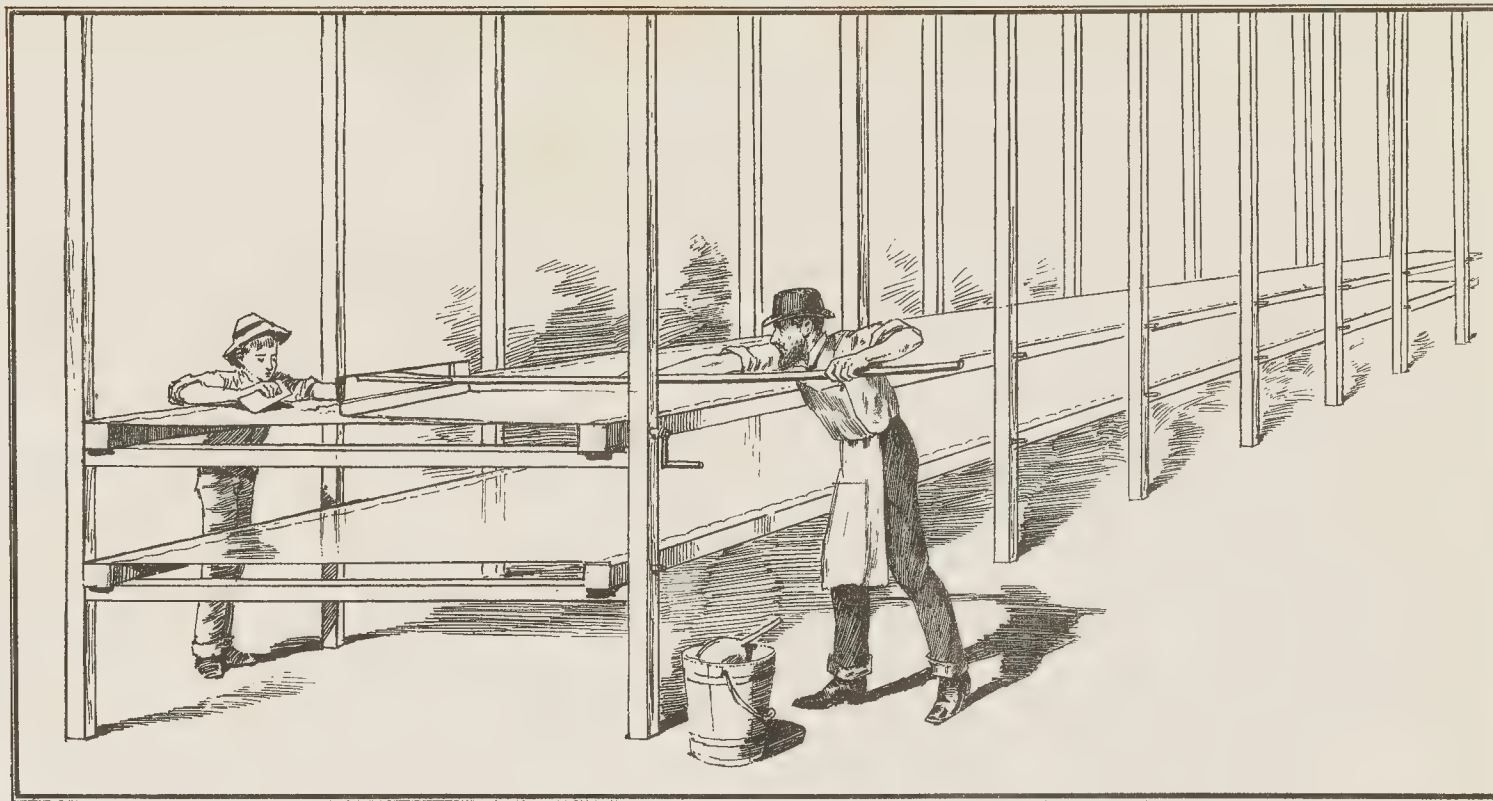
varnish, going over it twice, if necessary; then fill the space to be ornamented or lettered with oil colors thinned with varnish and turpentine, first extracting the oil from the lead by placing it between layers of blotting-paper for a short time, to partially extract the oil; mix thin and light, as weight in a banner is objectionable, taking care not to run over the outlining on the raw silk, thus preventing the oil from spreading. Two coats of this is sufficient, and often one will answer. Then proceed as in ordinary work on canvas, with oil colors.

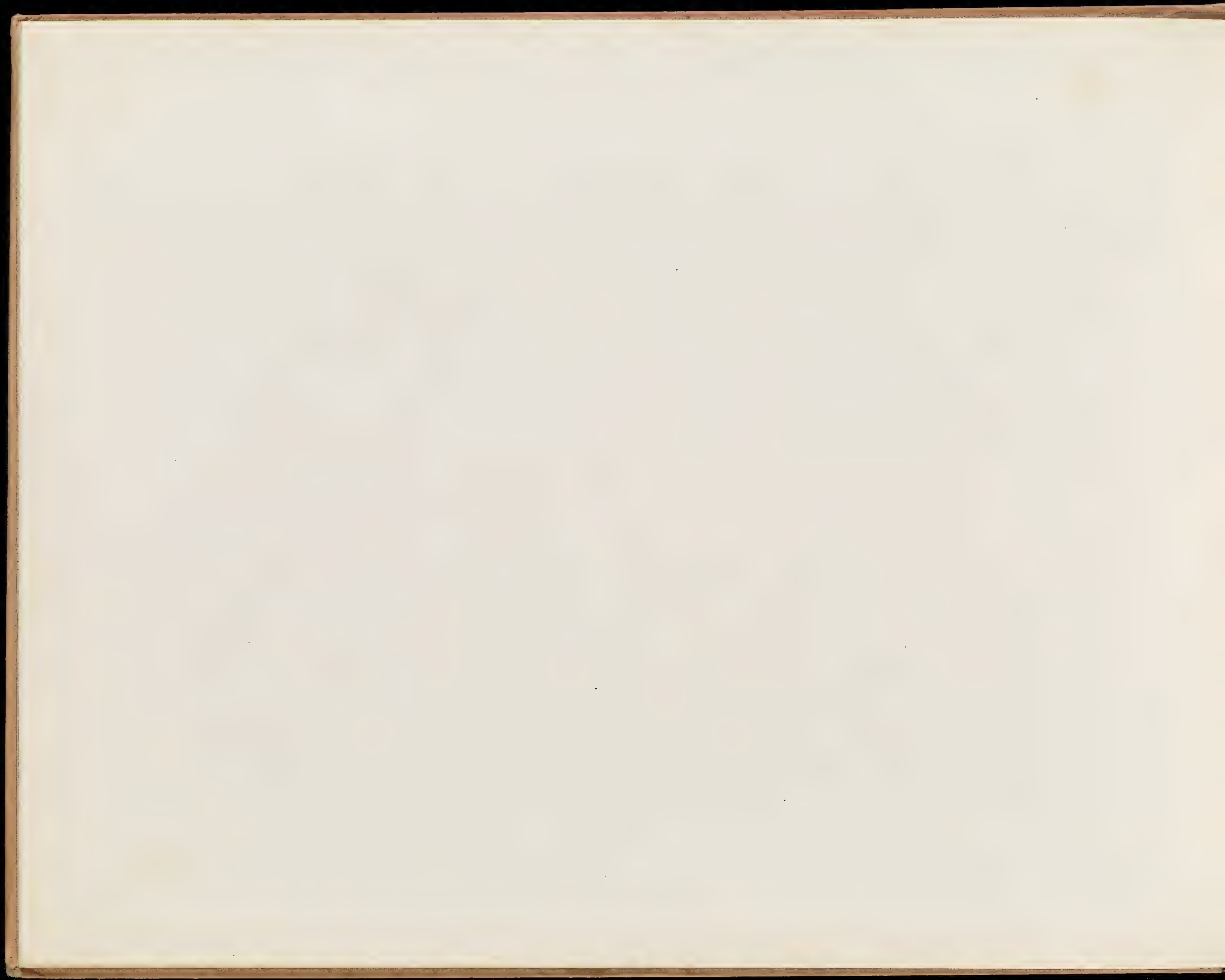
Another method, much easier, and more quickly and cheaply done, but not so durable, is to lay in the entire ground for ornaments, etc., with thin shellac. This, however, dries hard, and is apt to cut the silk when fluttering in the wind. For all work to be gilded, use ordinary oil gold size. This method is perfectly safe for any interior use.

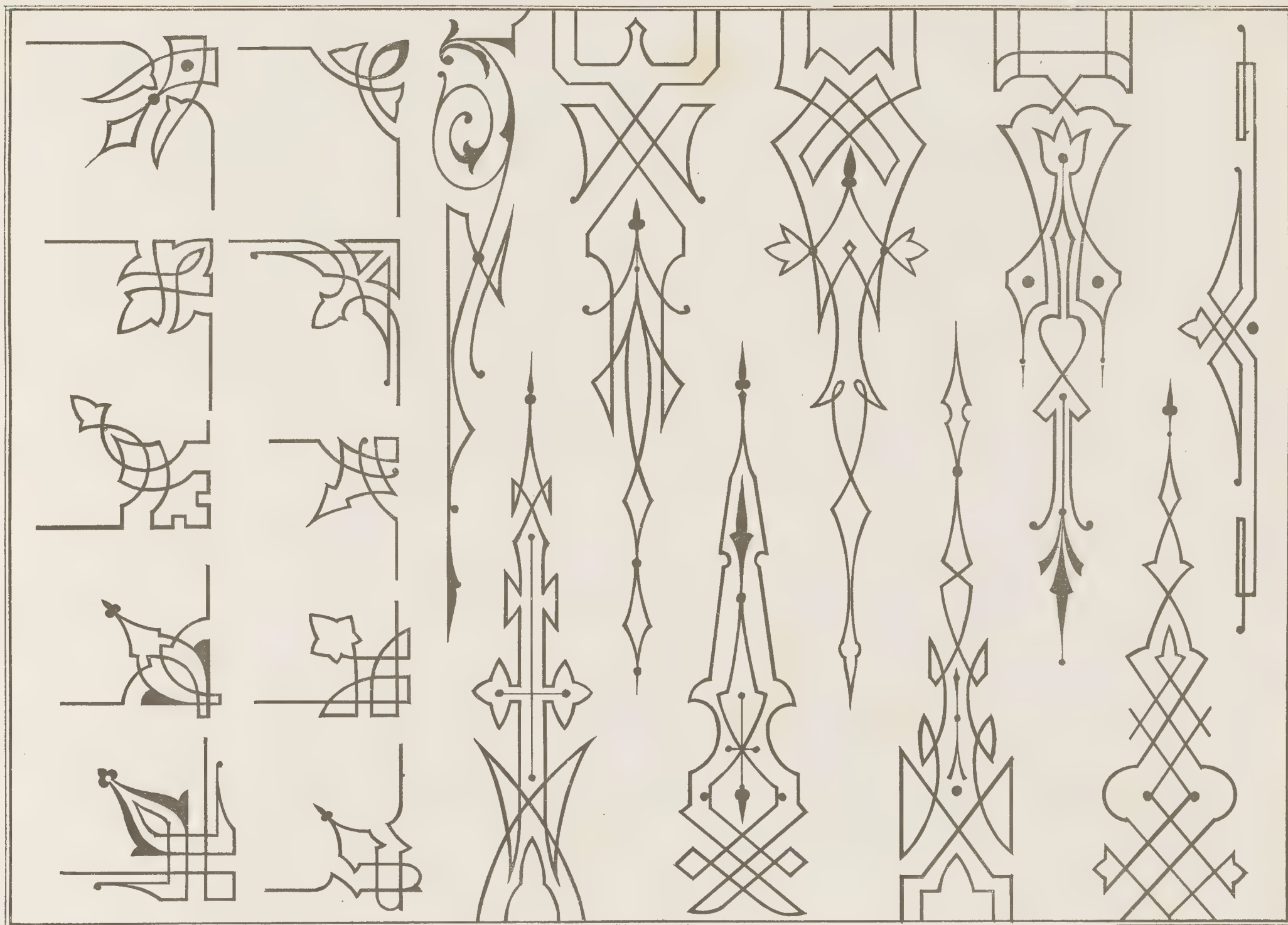




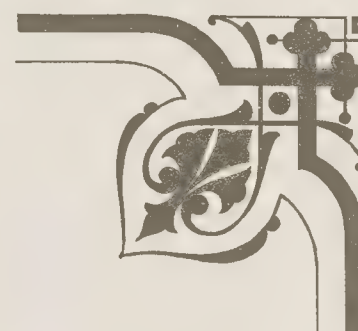
cloth hook

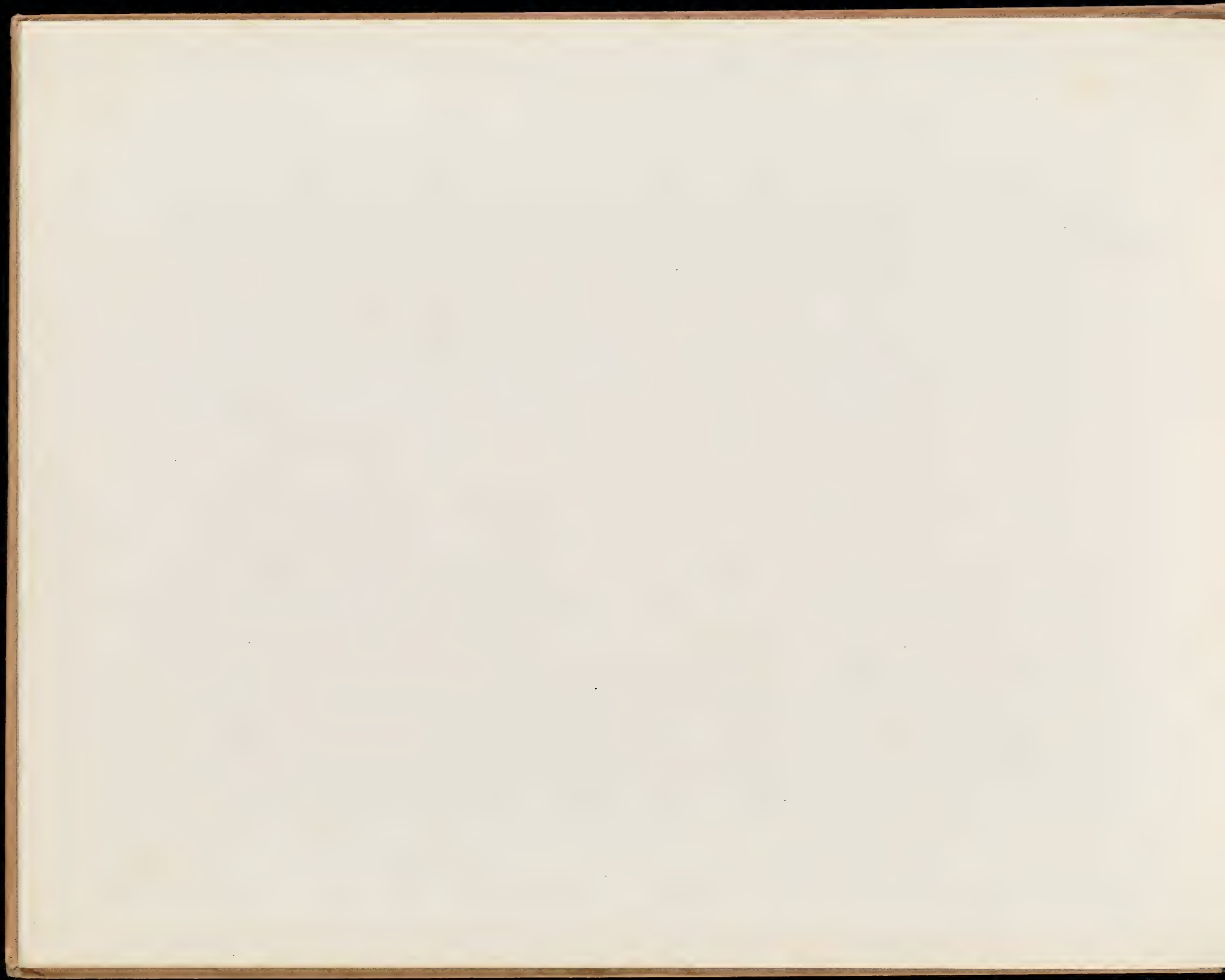


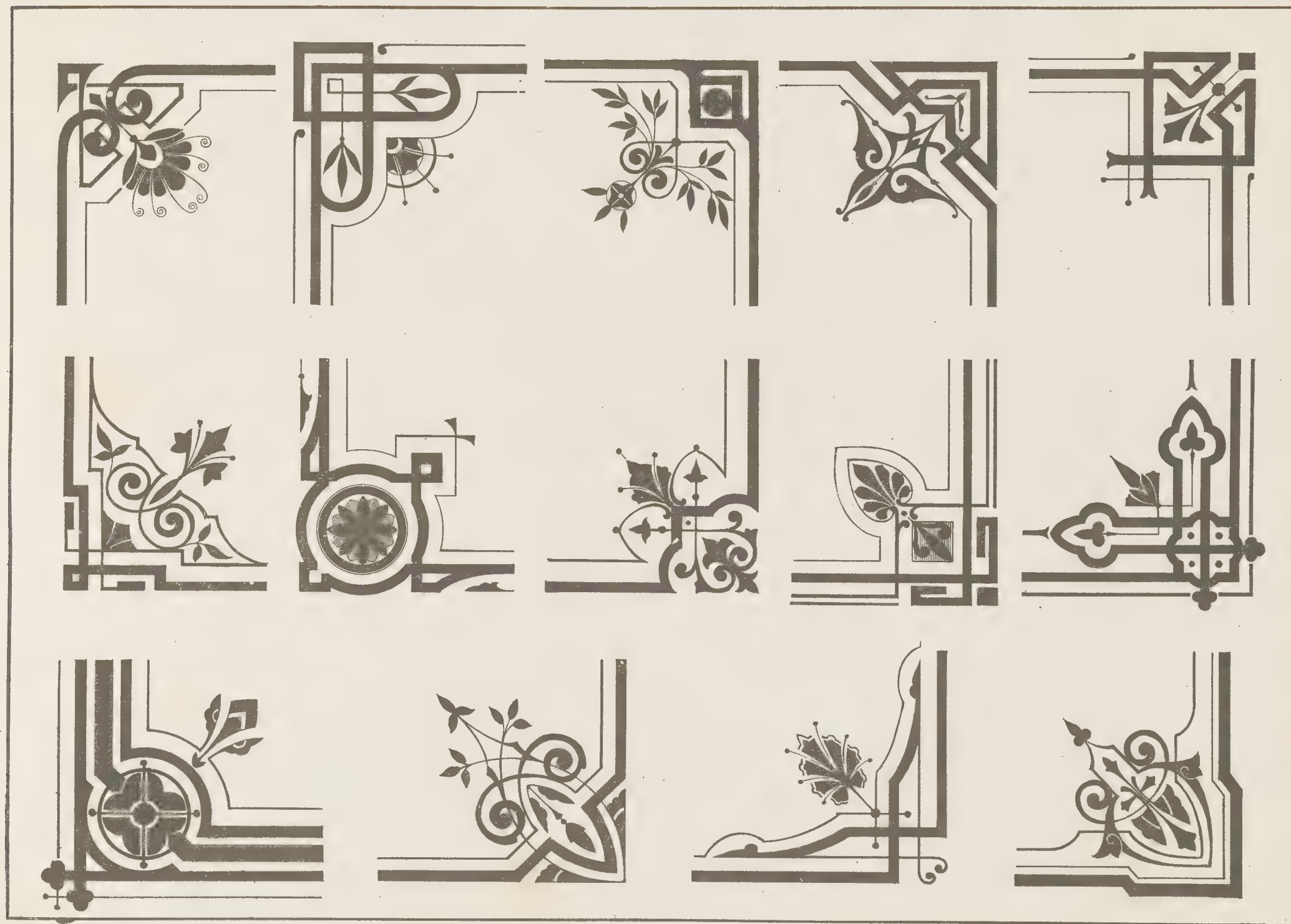




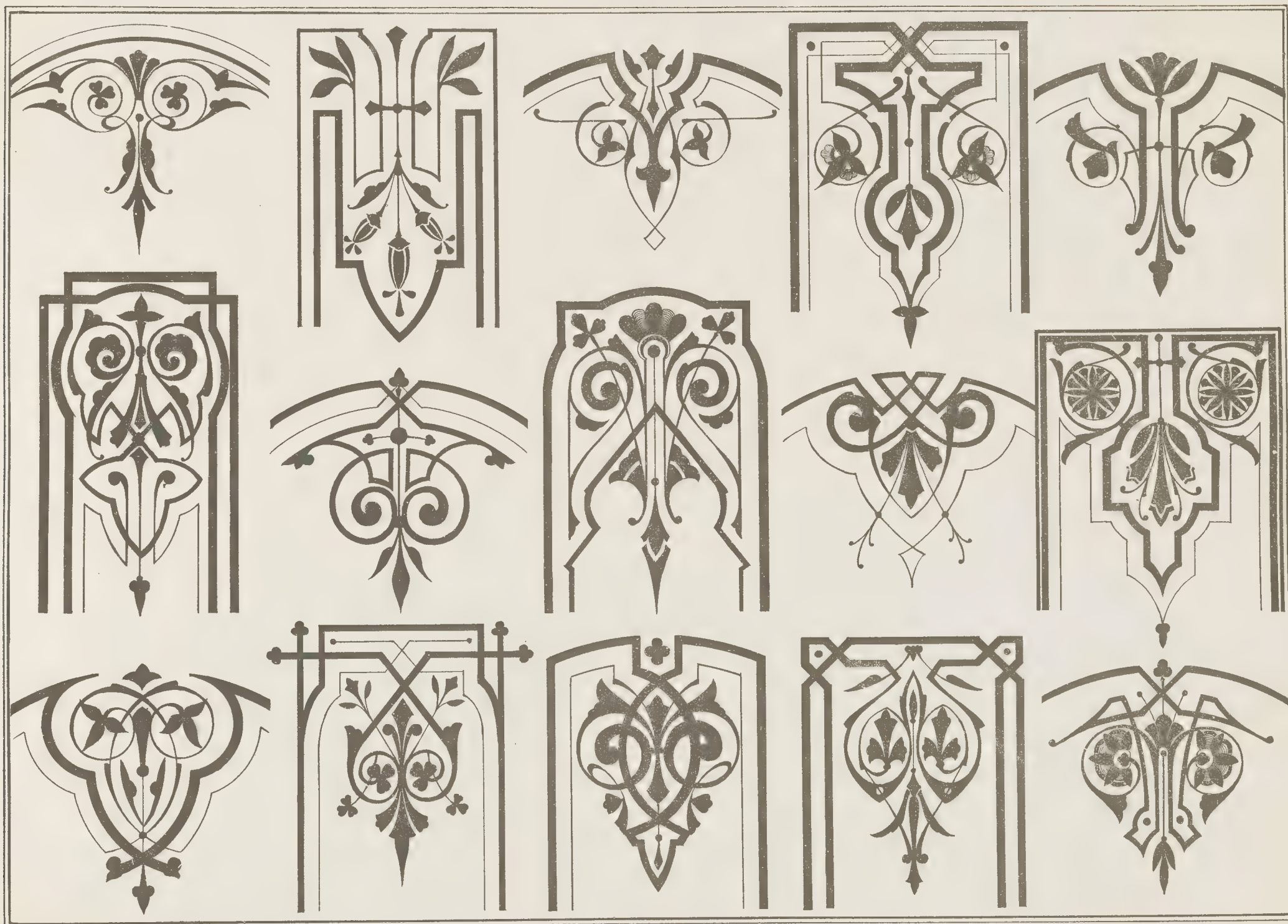










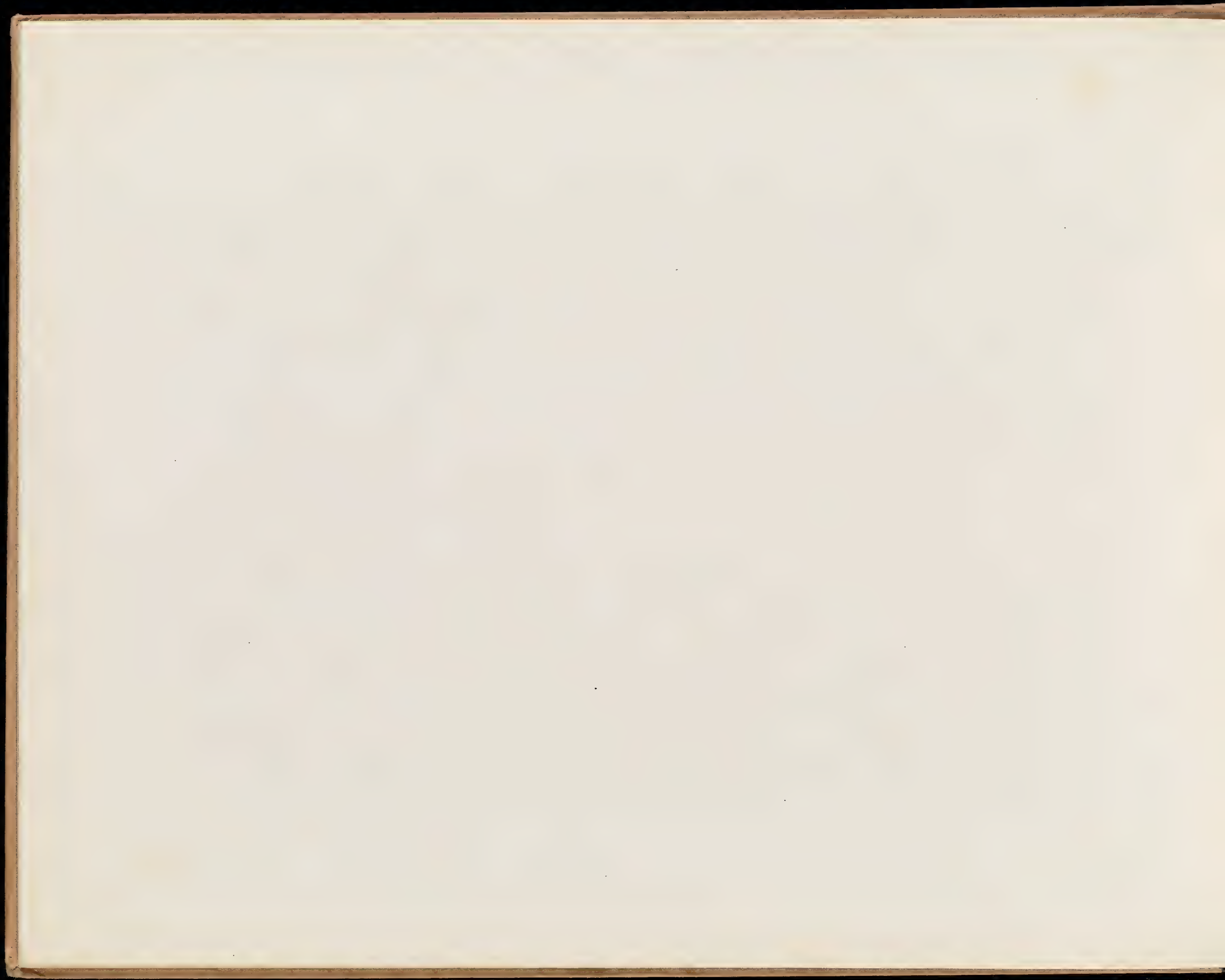






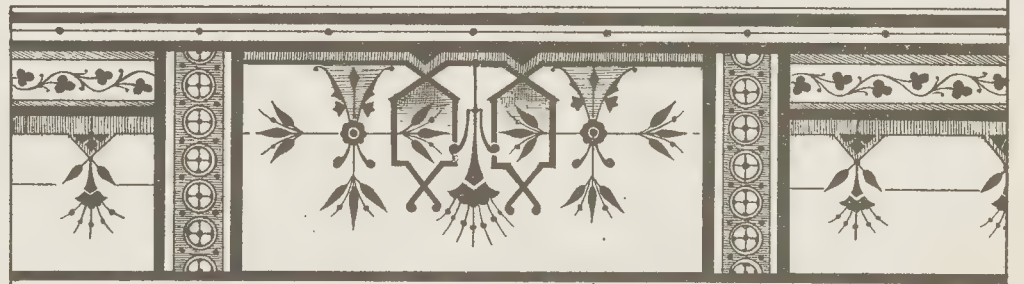
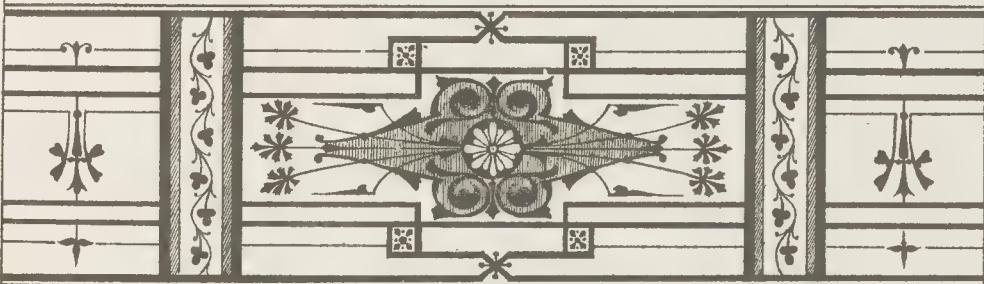
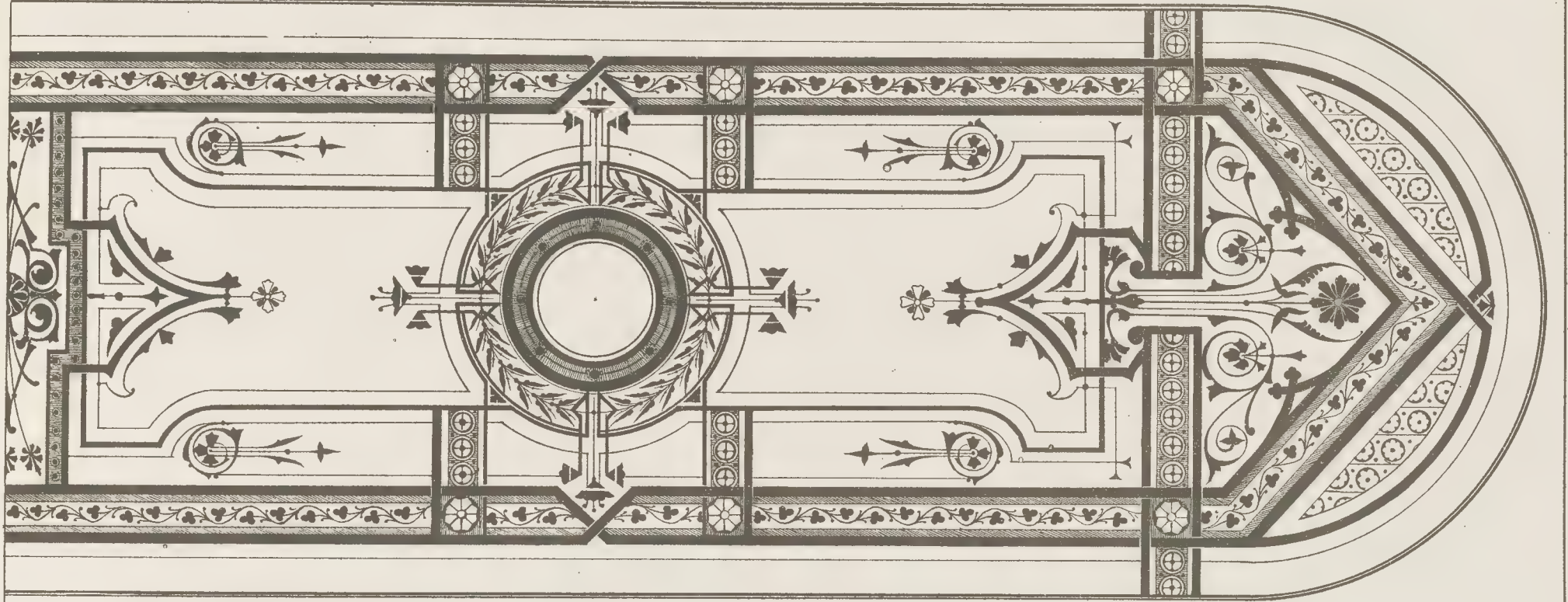




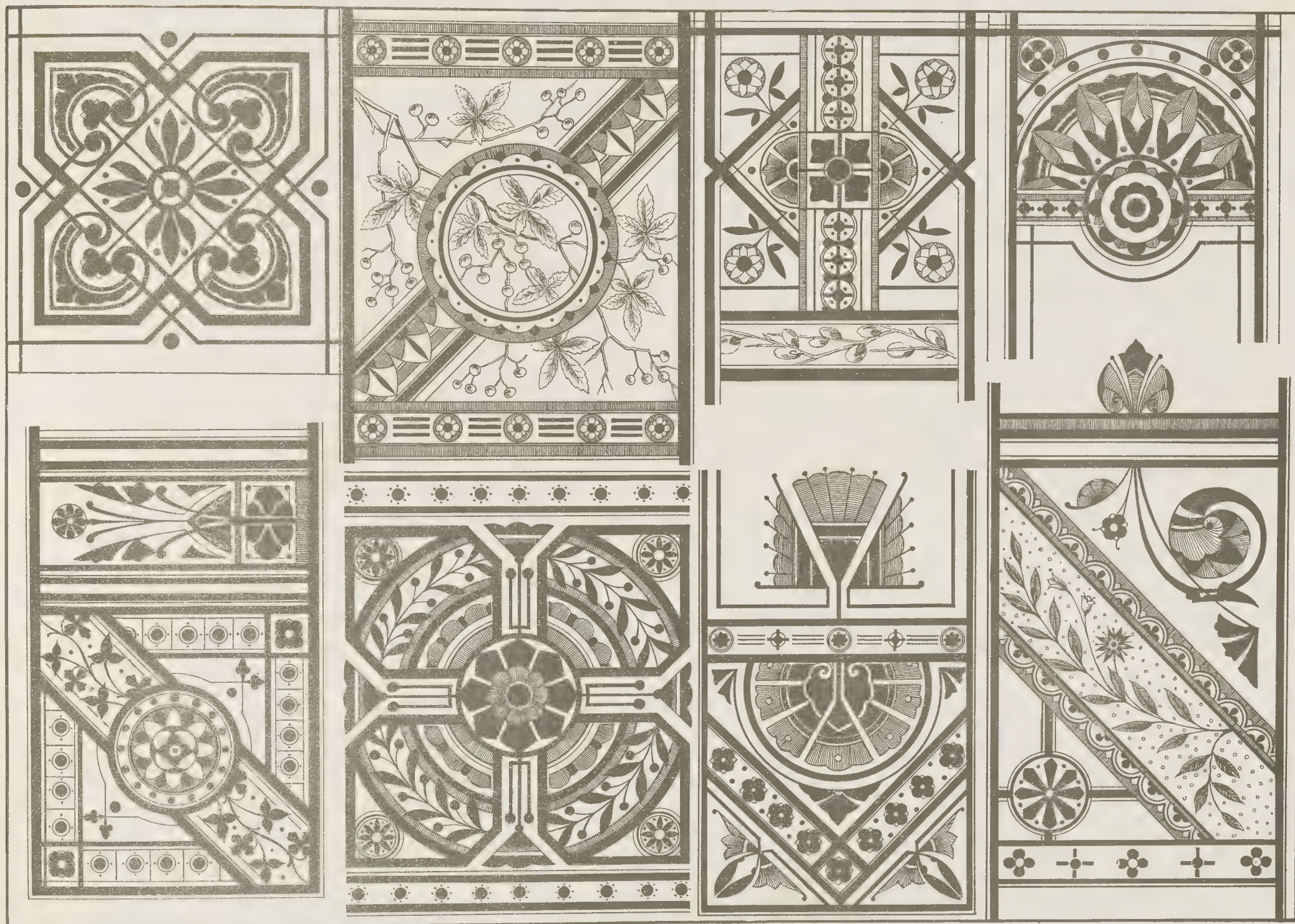


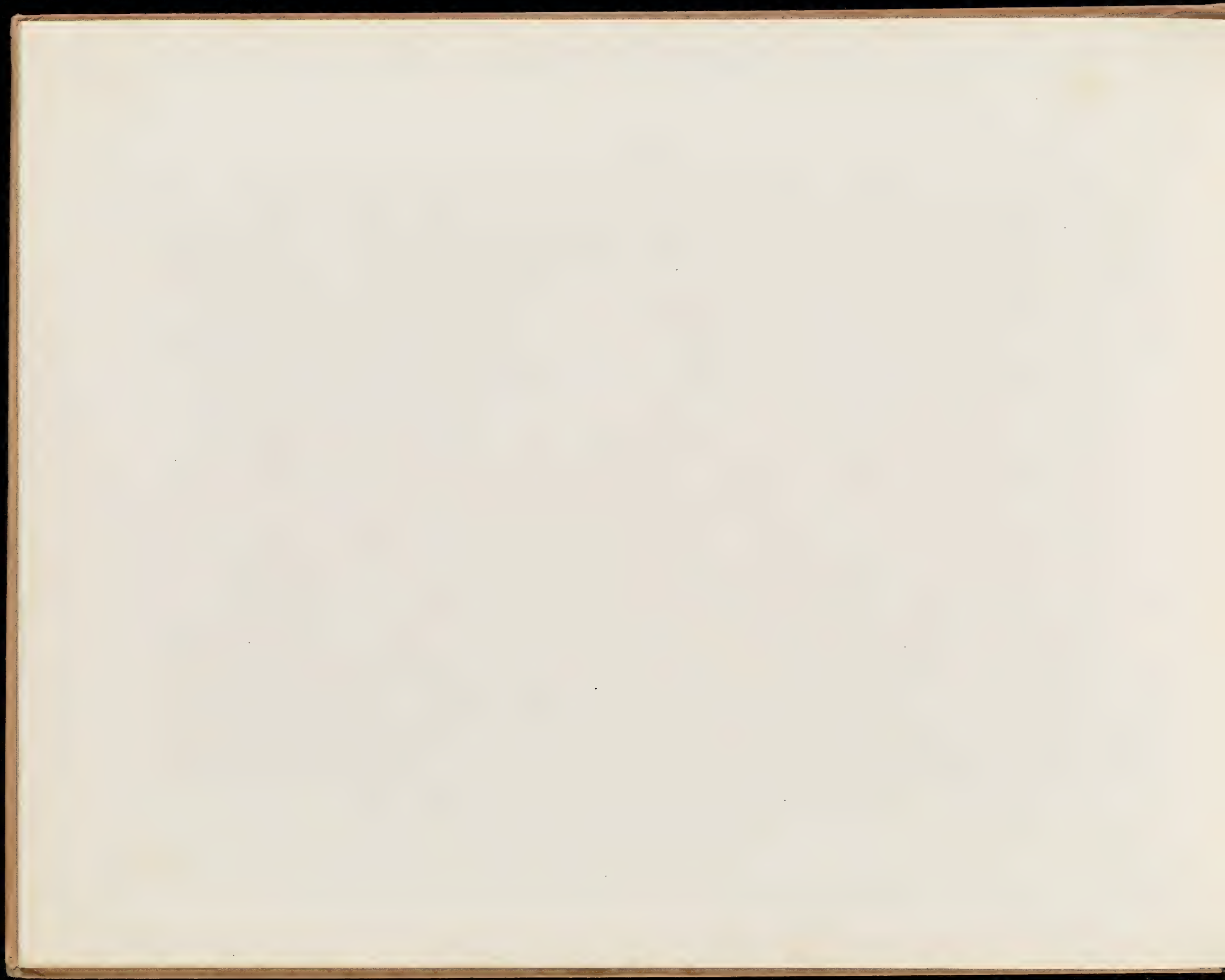




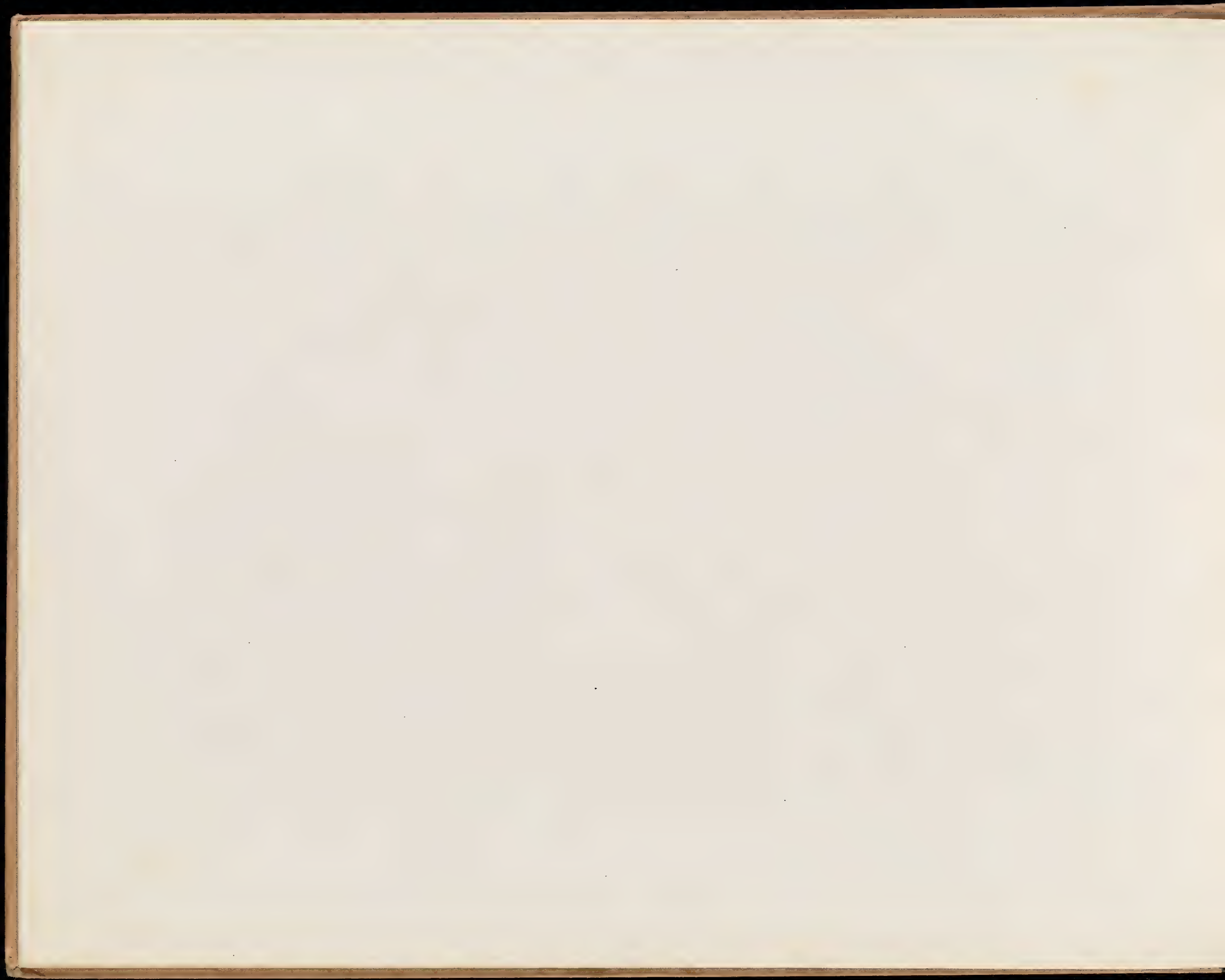


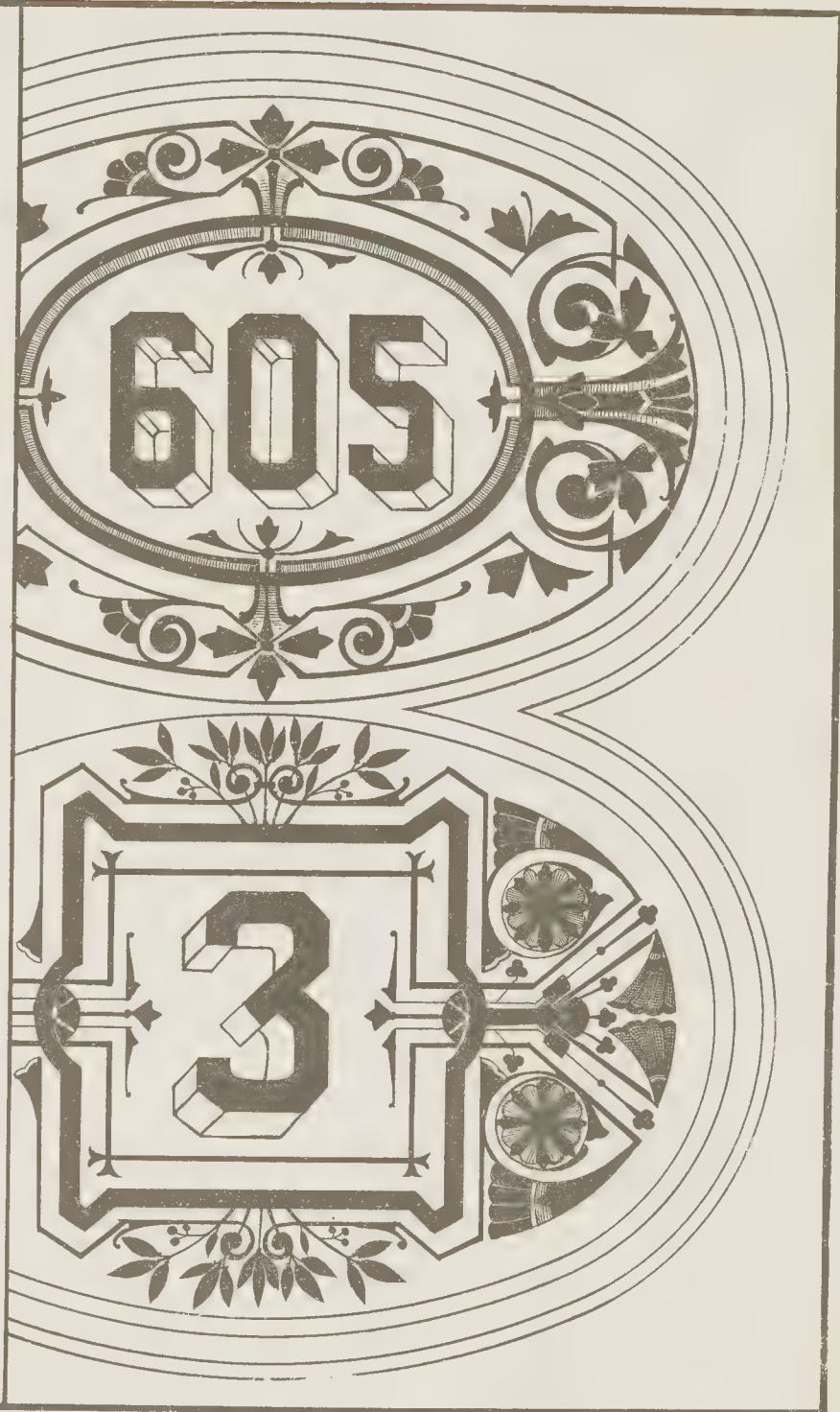




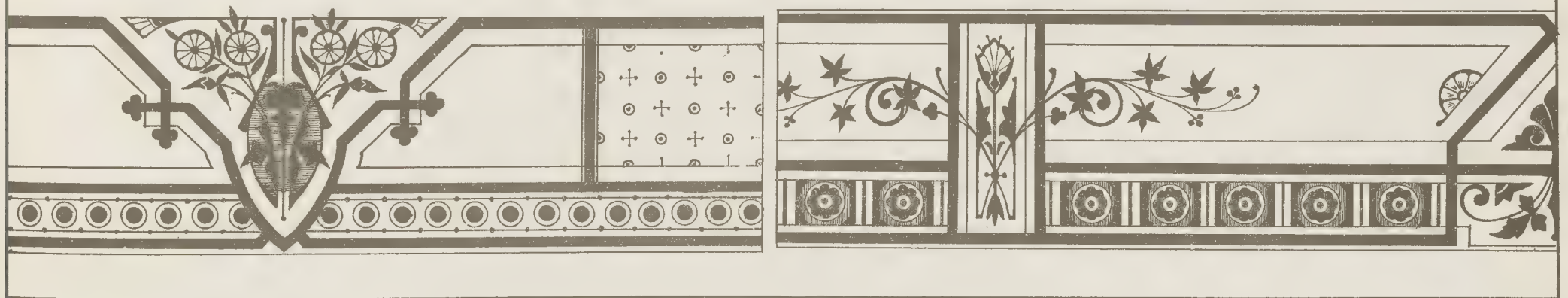


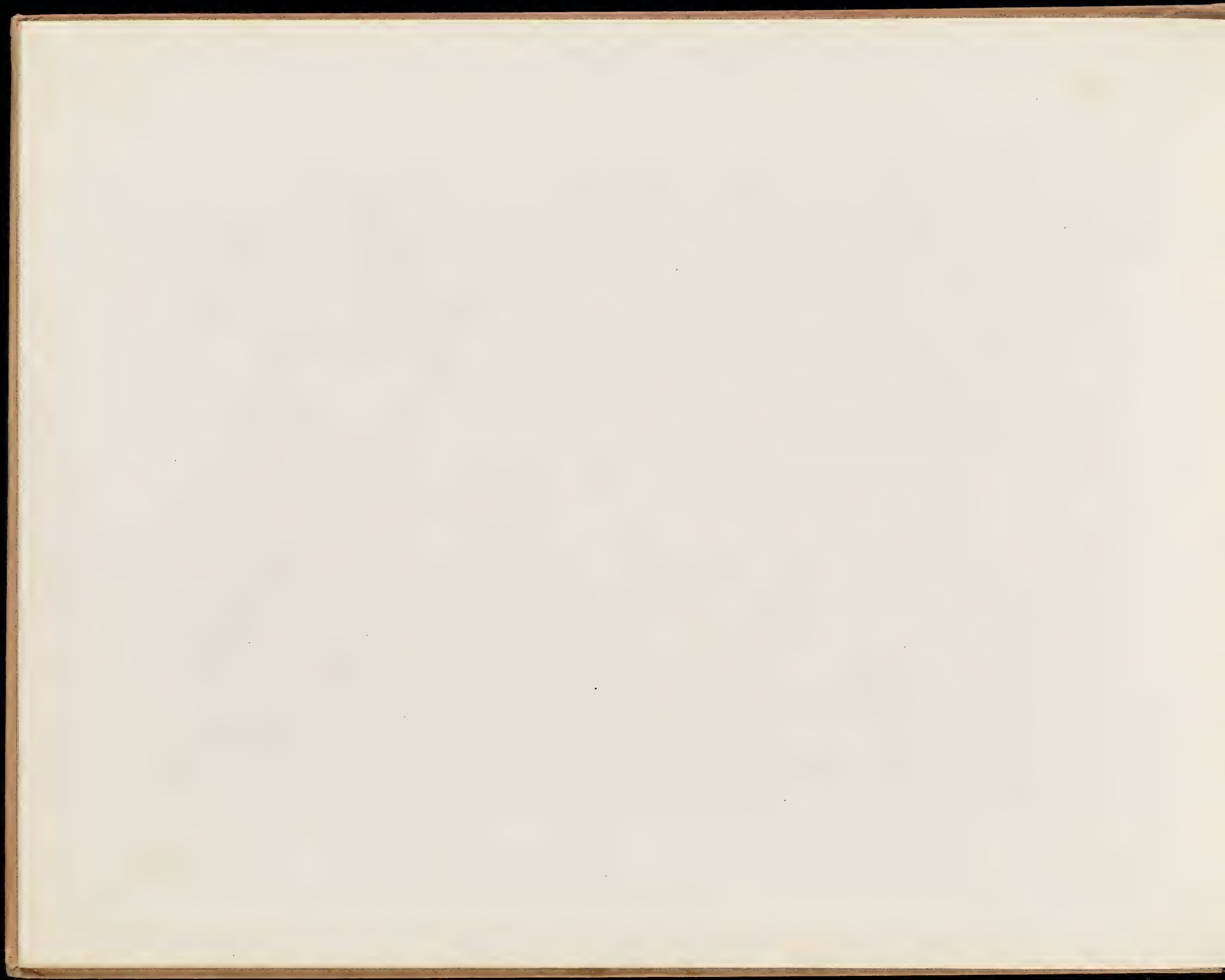


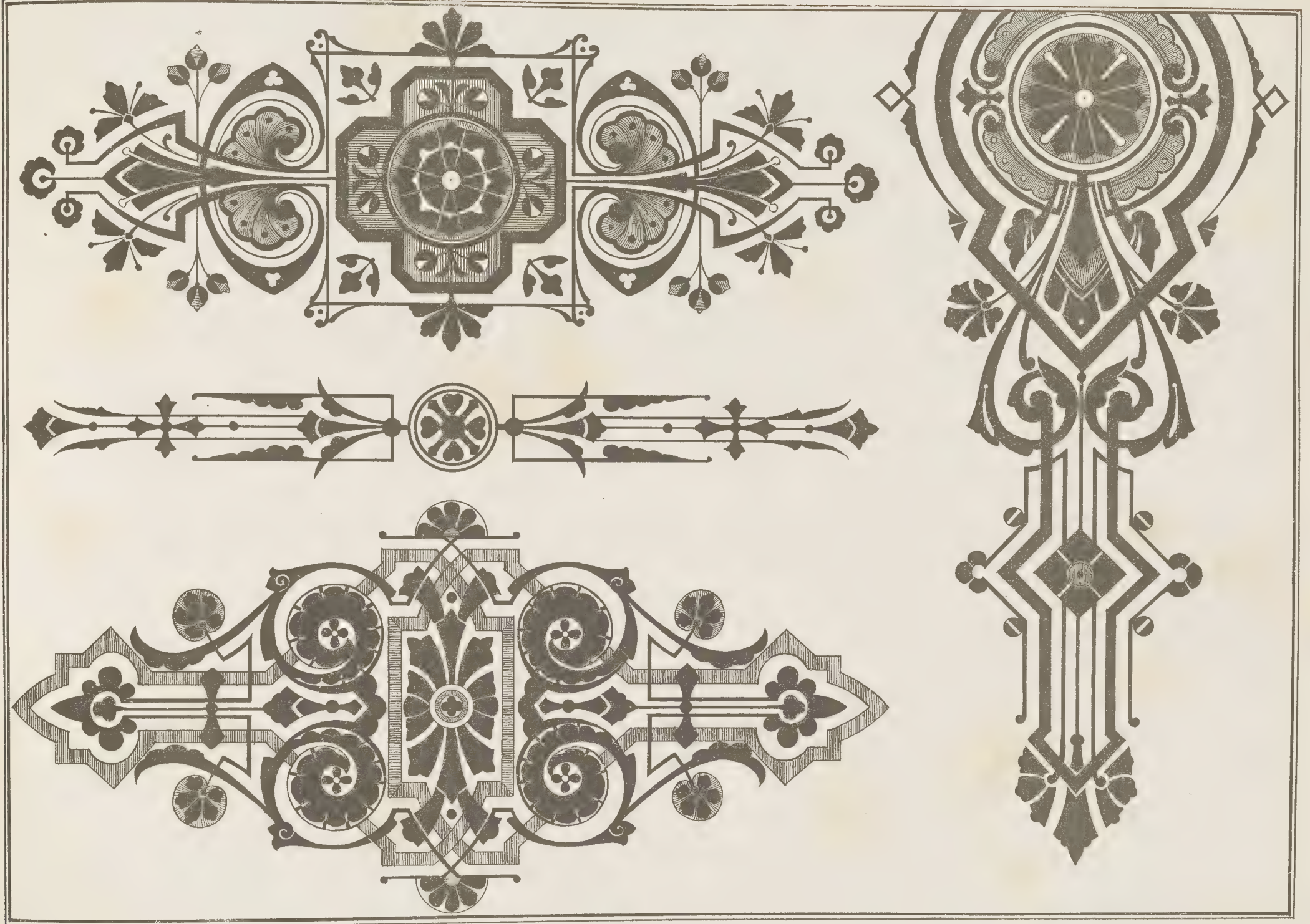




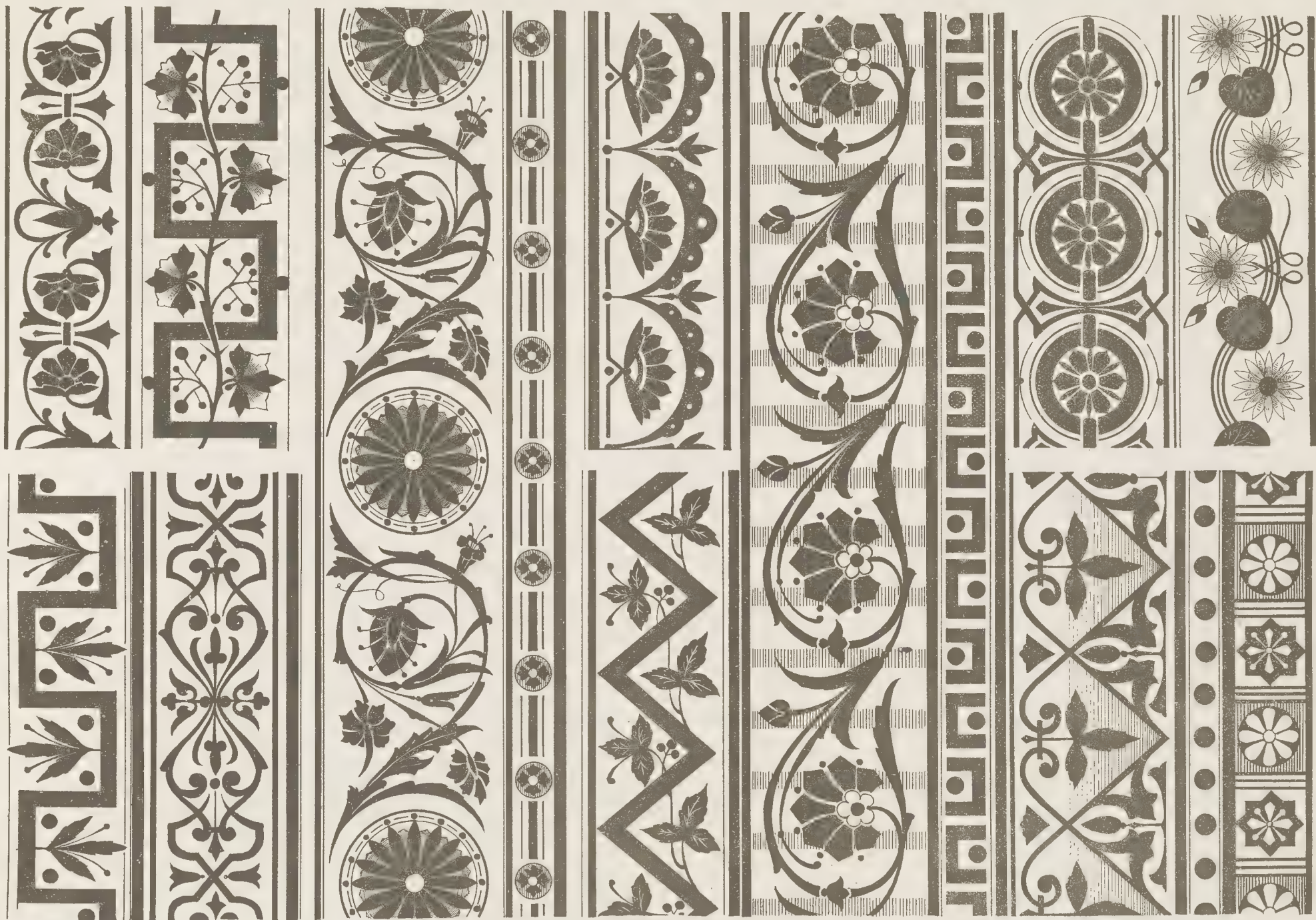


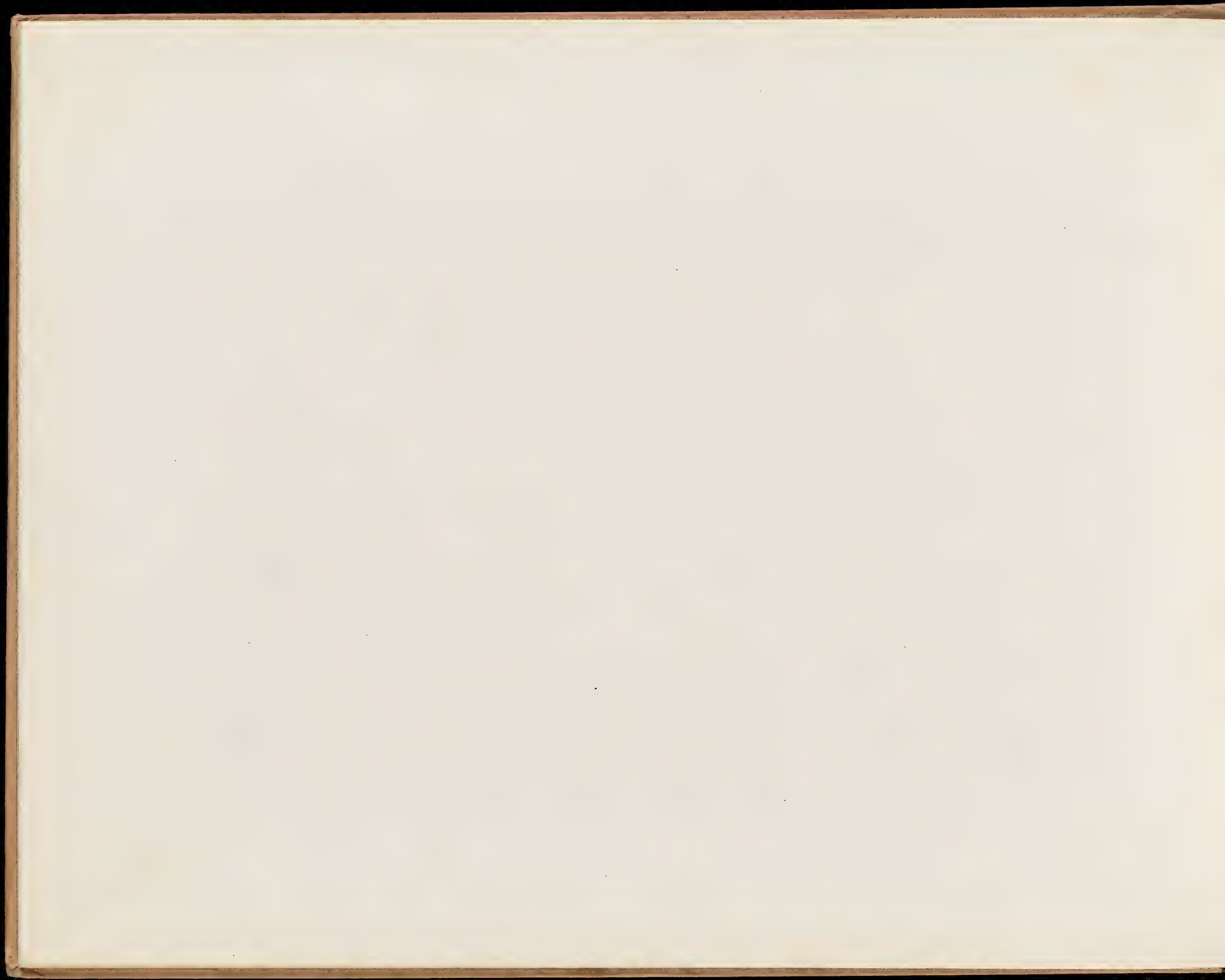


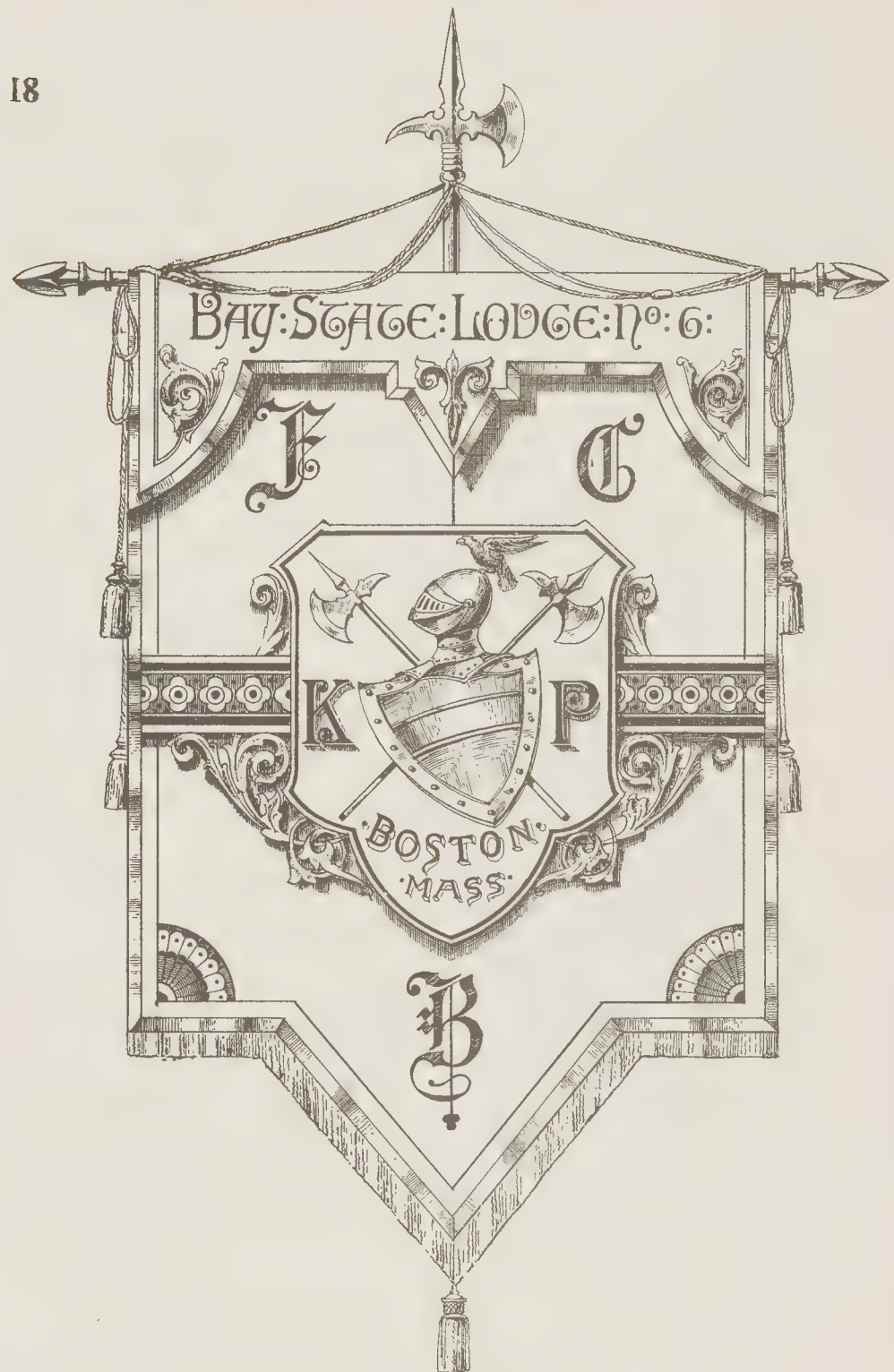
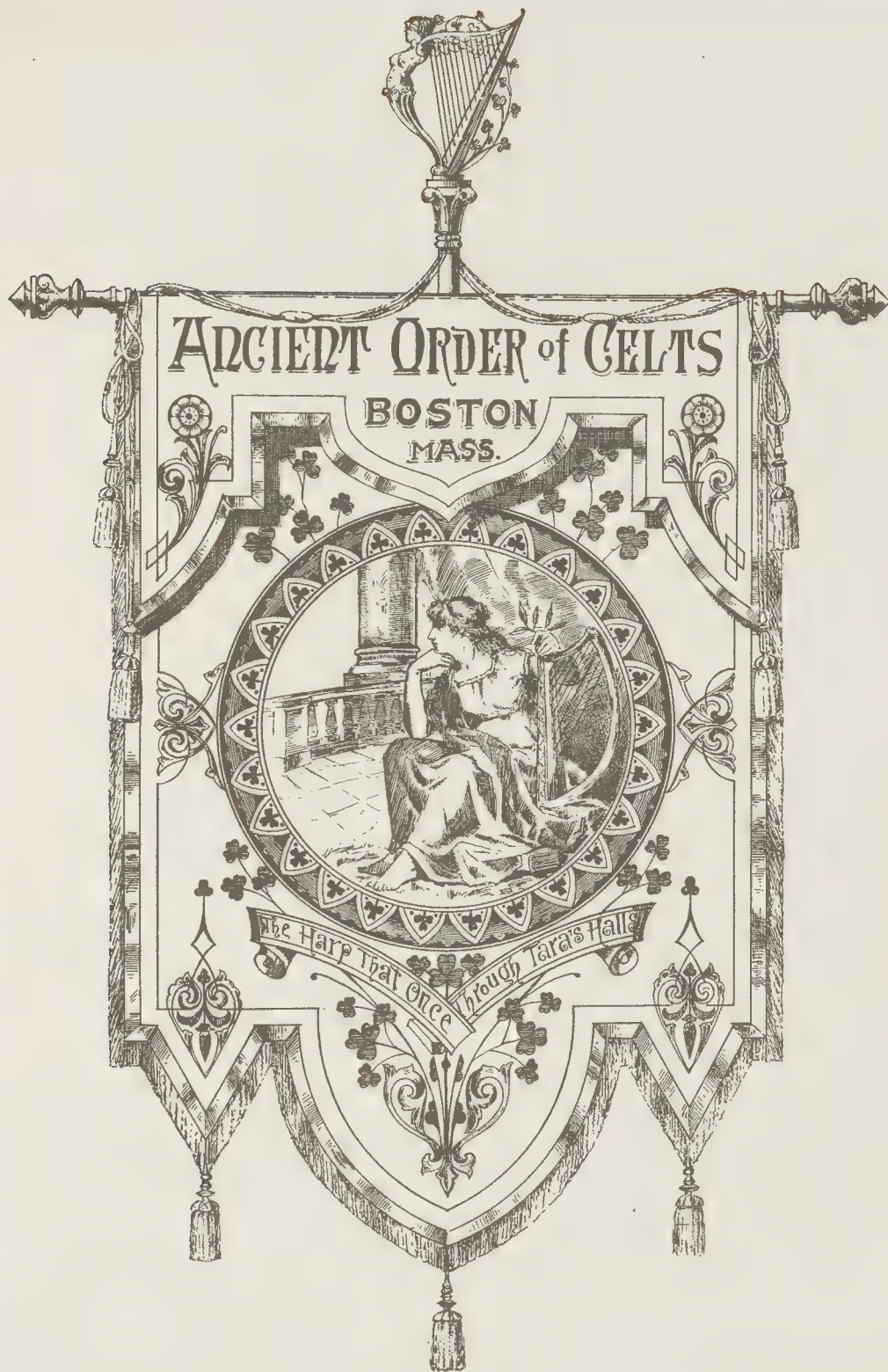


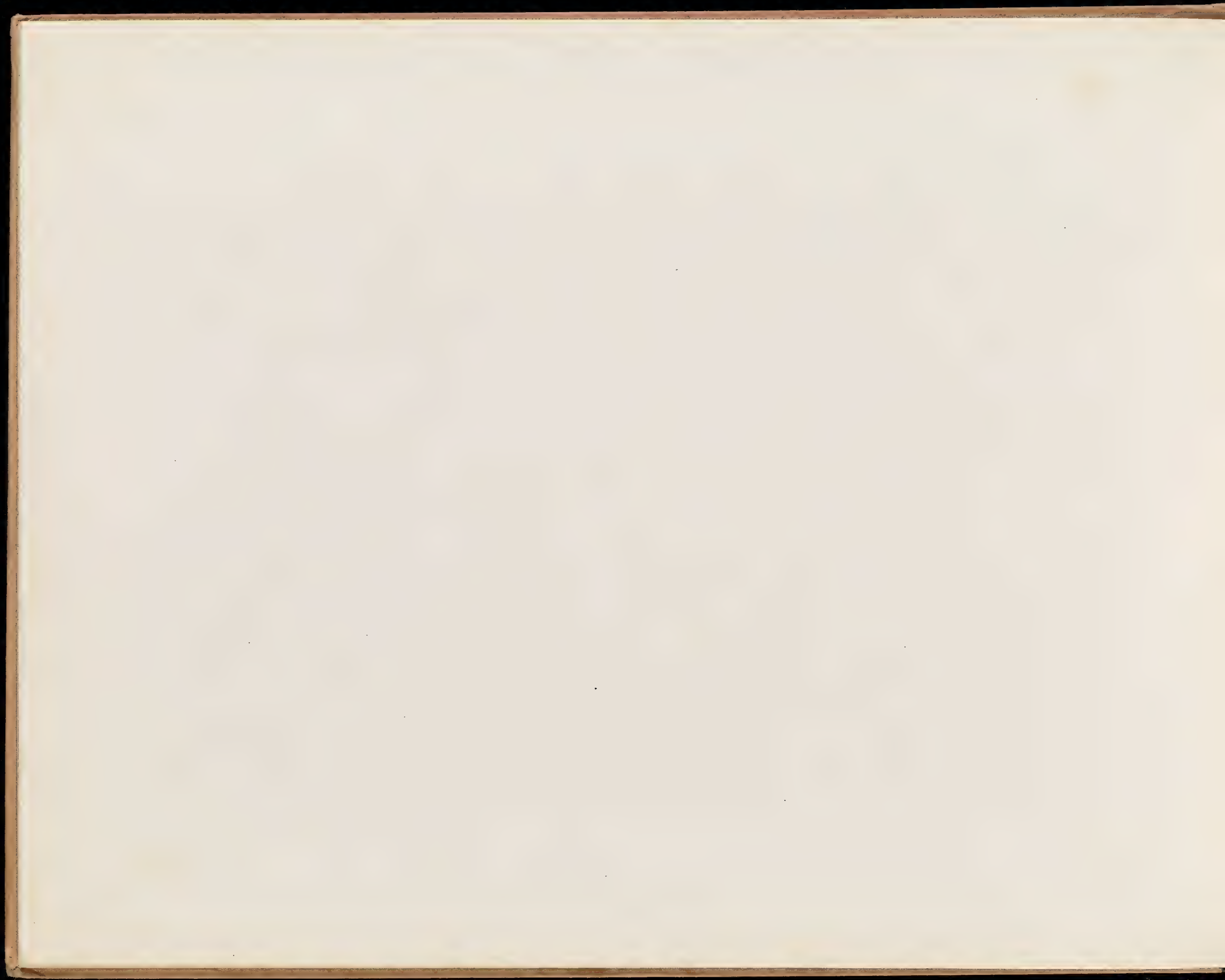


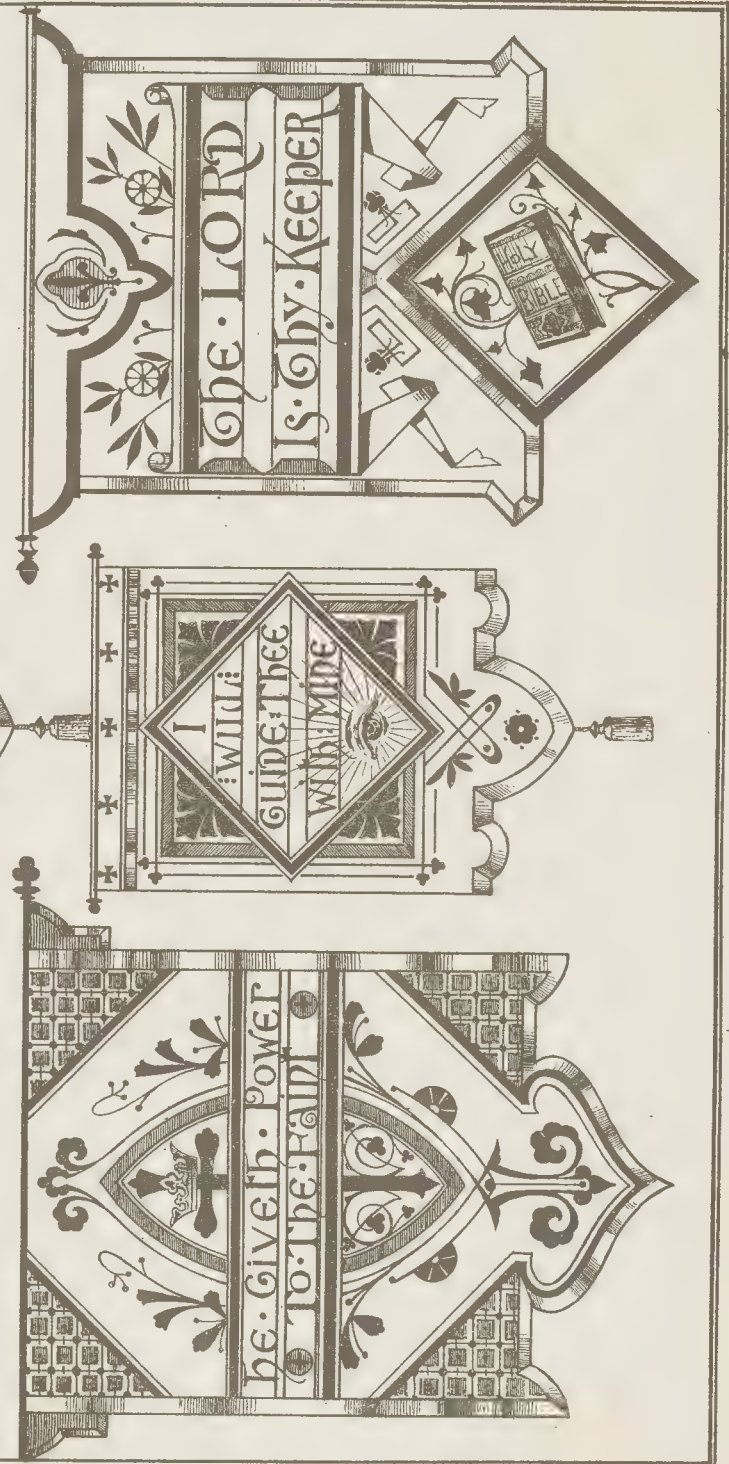
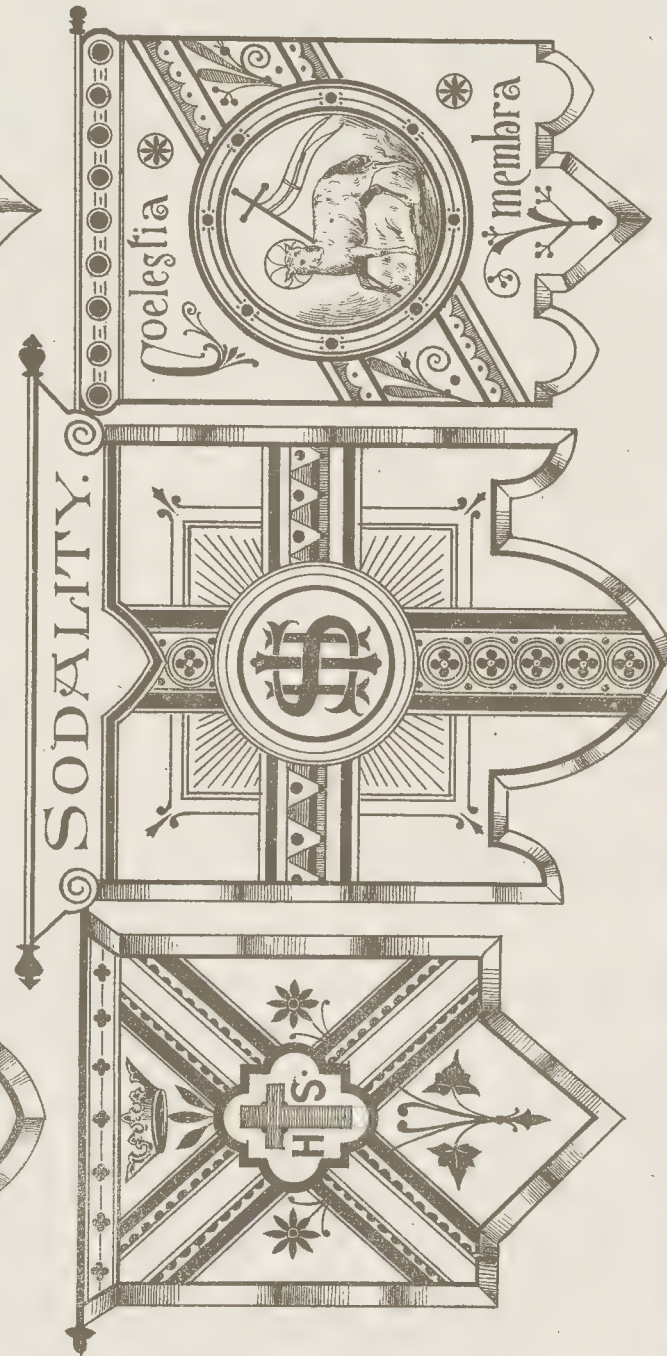


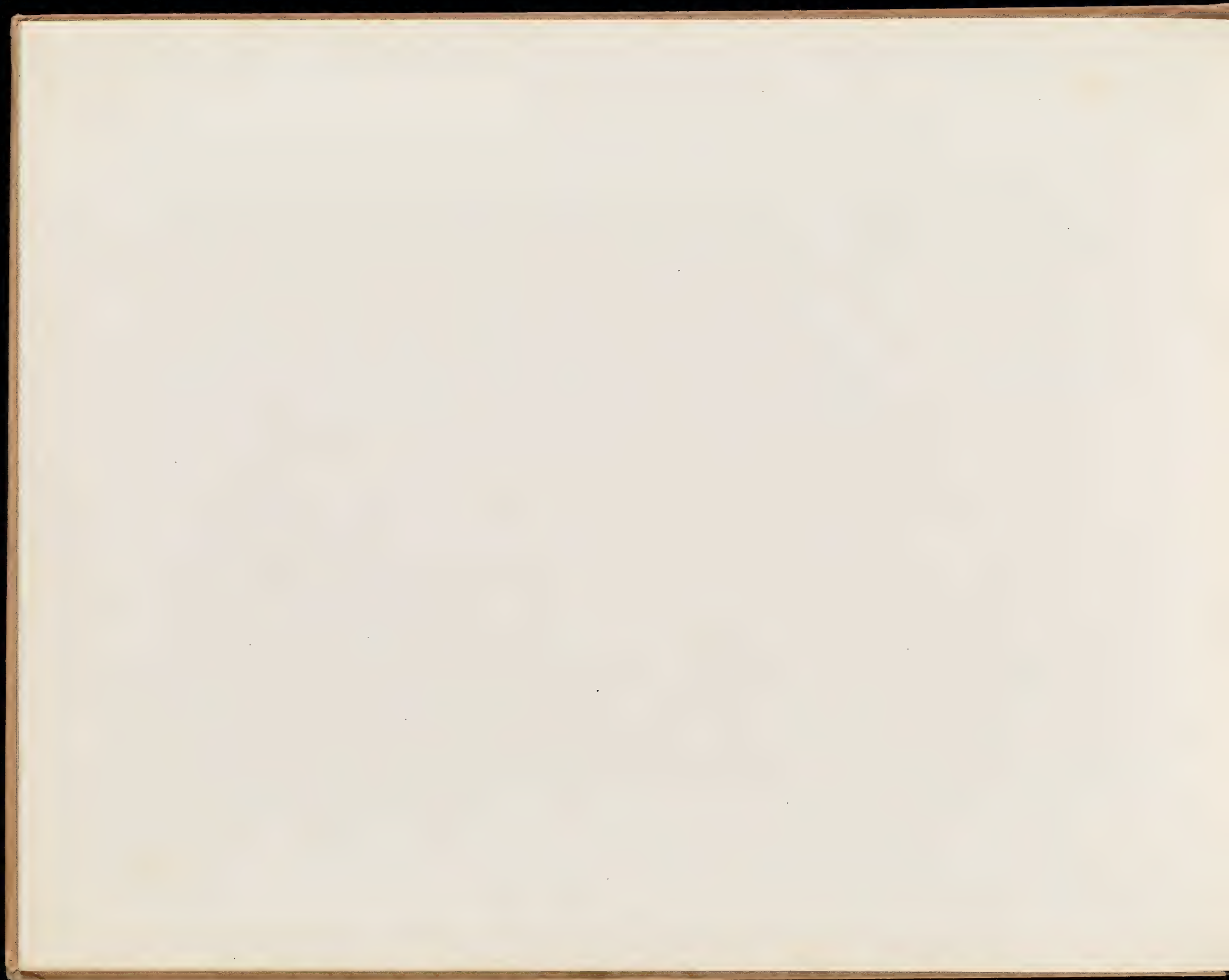


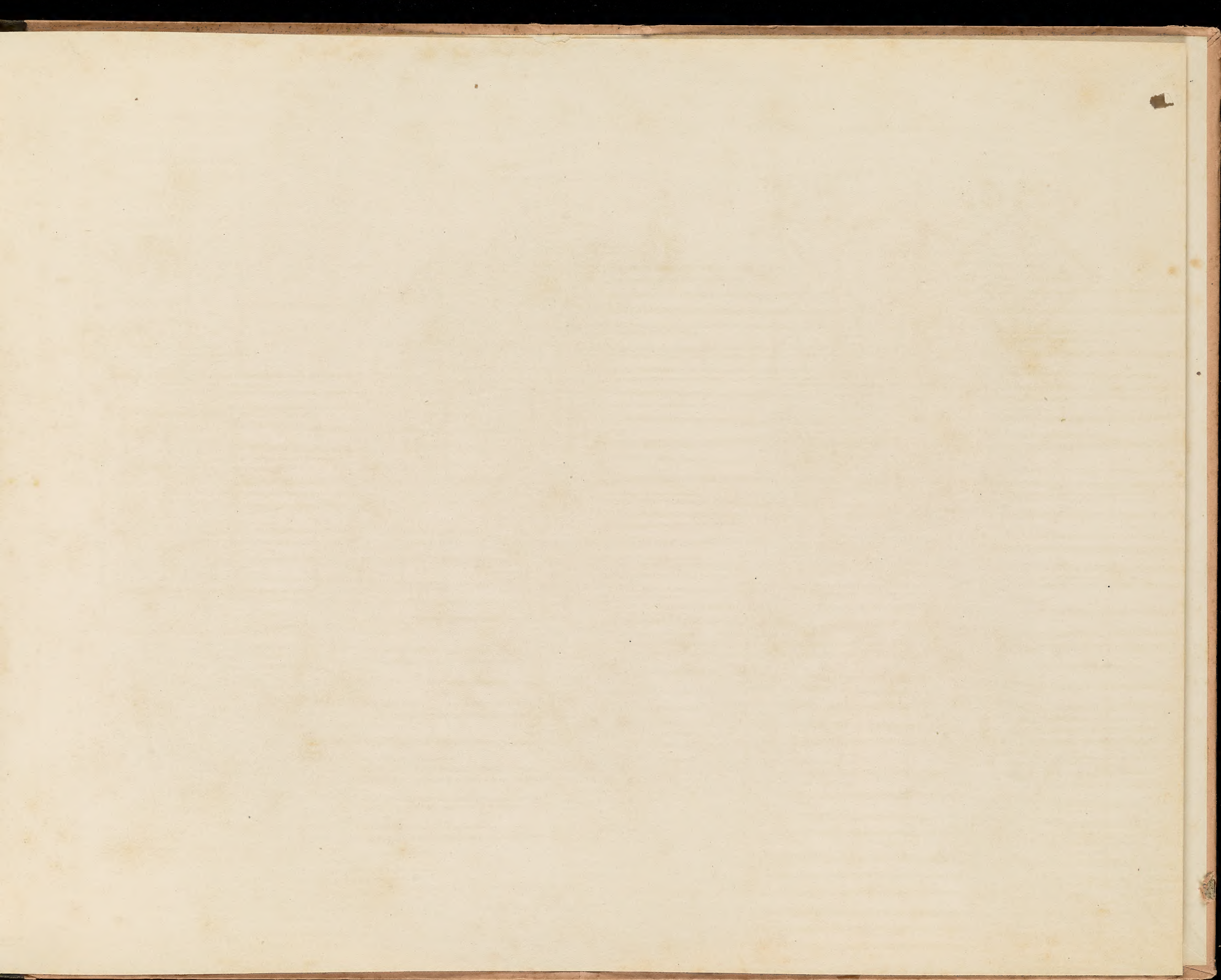














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